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AMBLE URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1972

AMBLE URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
1972

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Amble Urban District Council

As this will be the final report to you, and in 1974 medical officers of health will end a long association with local government, it seems appropriate and of interest to recollect the changes which have taken place over the years. When one does look back one is left with an impression of how fast time passes and change takes place and yet also how slowly.

The oldest available report by a medical officer of health in this area is that for Alnwick in 1902. No doubt it was representative of the circumstances existing in North Northumberland at that time and it is largely reprinted in the following pages. All those who are seventy-years-old, and there are many, were born into the conditions depicted in the report and they either experienced them or, as was the habit then, were protected from them in what is now referred to as the "golden" Edwardian era. Public health was very much involved with drains and infectious disease. There were lodging houses for tramps and overcrowding - how often does one see a tramp let alone a female tramp in Northumberland in 1972. There was the belief that infectious diseases were largely spread from blocked drains as much as by personal contact. Scavenging had just been undertaken by the local authority and there was a recent Act to control people's conditions of work.

In the centre of the town there were stables, byres and middens with liquid manure seeping into houses. The open offal cart wended its way through unpaved streets. Drinking water was often coloured and had to be turned off on many nights. Water-borne sewage had only settling tanks for treatment while in the rural areas especially earth closets were the rule and not the exception.

There was an infectious disease hospital with uncovered access to toilets, inadequate hot water supply and no means of disinfection. Presumably the female tramp with smallpox was admitted there.

There is an unconscious humour in the report. The opening address of "Gentlemen" could not possibly envisage women members serving on the Council. There is the suggestion that the Councillors would be more relieved to be spared the cost of a smallpox outbreak than they would be to escape an epidemic. There was the assumption, as was commonly believed, that small boys would suffer psychological damage as a result of seeing unpleasant sights in the slaughterhouse and, also, that the town's morals would deteriorate if the water supply was cut off.

Both the birth and infant mortality rates were high and 21 infants out of 174 live births died before they were one year old. Only two out of every five people lived until they were sixty. There were 18 deaths from tuberculosis and these occurred in people aged as young as 25 years. The incidence in 1902 of other killing infectious diseases such as smallpox and diphtheria was probably low compared with other years.

A public mortuary was needed both because dead bodies presumably unclaimed were found lying in the streets and because there was no alternative but to keep decomposing deceased relatives in overcrowded bedrooms.

Many houses had standpipes for water and gullies for slops. Yards and streets were largely unpaved. The milk supply, a common source of infection, was untreated and badly stored.

In the midst of these conditions it was only possible to find one house which was unfit for habitation. One wonders what it was like.

It is of interest to compare events and conditions in Alnwick in 1902 with a population of about 6,000 with those in rural North Northumberland in 1972 which had a population of 85,000 (the ten authorities from Morpeth west to Rothbury and north to Berwick).

In these ten authorities in 1972 there were two deaths from tuberculosis; one person aged 71 years and the other a recent immigrant from abroad. There were only nine new cases mainly in older people.

Only nineteen deaths of infants under one year occurred in nearly one thousand births and half of these were the result of congenital abnormalities incompatible with life. There was one death each from food poisoning and meningitis but these were unusual occurrences. Diphtheria, typhoid, smallpox and poliomyelitis were mainly risks through importation from abroad.

Most of the area had mains water supply apart from outlying farms and small villages. Sewage treatment had only been provided in many areas in recent years but the remaining centres of population had schemes under construction or consideration.

In the ten years 1962/71 the population fell by 4,000. Nine hundred and twenty unfit houses were demolished but 4,280 new houses were built which meant that fewer people were living in more and better housing.

Of the deaths in 1972 only one quarter occurred in persons who were under sixty five years of age.

In 1972 lodging houses and infectious diseases hospitals were no longer local necessities; housing had improved almost beyond recognition; there was a mortuary in Alnwick; slaughterhouses, food hygiene and milk production were controlled by legislation; there was good refuse collection and disposal; there was control of conditions of work; in general currently acceptable standards for living conditions were no longer comparable with 1902.

If those involved with environmental conditions in 1902 were to have returned seventy years later they could have been excused for thinking that, in the lifetime of the babies born in their year, most of what they had set out to do had been achieved.

Extracts from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in Alnwick for 1902 are printed in the following pages.

To the Chairman and other Members of the
Alnwick Urban District Council

1902

GENTLEMEN,

The weather during the year 1902 has been throughout cold and wet, and favourable to the development of pulmonary disease and rheumatism. The absence of warm weather has lessened the prevalence of diarrhoea so common in the summer time... It is a matter of congratulation that the town has not had to cope with an epidemic of Smallpox, and its accompanying expenses.

WATER SUPPLY

The small rainfall has caused the water supply to be short on several occasions, and it was found necessary to shut it off for 98 nights. Pumping has had to be again resorted to on 62 days.

I cannot do better than preface my remarks about water supply than by quoting an extract from a standard work on Public Health. "Of all vital requisites water is the most essential. It has decided in large measure the distribution of man over the globe, and at the present day in sanitary matters its consideration takes precedence over all other questions. A wholesome and liberal supply of water is essential to every community, not only for alimental use, but for purposes of personal and general cleanliness, trade and manufacture, and safety against fire. Deficiency of water is invariably followed by ill-health, and a lowering of the moral standard".

Danger of Intermittent Supply. - Should any escape of foul gas occur near the hydrants there is the danger of its being sucked into the mains and so polluting the supply. There is another and greater danger to be contended against, viz., the street hydrants become full of filth which is washed into them from time to time... thus finding its way into the pipes, and finally into domestic supplies. If this happened at only one point it is quite enough to render useless the care that is taken in collecting and purifying water. How much more must this apply when nearly all the hydrants are affected... After wet weather the supply is coloured... This colouration evidently comes from the shallower springs; as it is from two to three days after a heavy rain that we begin to feel the benefit of an increased supply, combined with the turbid condition which leads many people to think that they are drinking Rugby Burn.

SEWAGE

The Canongate Sewage system is at present occupying the attention of the Council, and also the treatment of the combined sewage at the Main Sewage Works. It is at present proposed to slightly modify these, to make them into open septic tanks, and then treat the combined effluent by Aerobic Filters.

SCAVENGING

Since the Council has taken the scavenging into its own hands there has been a marked improvement in the cleanliness of the town. This must have a beneficial effect upon the Public Health. It is, however, very difficult to deal with some districts, as places that are cleaned in the morning become as bad as ever before night owing to the careless and filthy habits of certain portions of the community.

DISPOSAL OF SLOPS

The careless method of disposal of slops in some of the crowded parts of the town has given rise to many nuisances in the past, due to the absorption of putrescible matter into the soil surrounding the sinks, and its subsequent decomposition in warm weather. In view of this, I reported to the Council in May as to the benefit that would accrue from cementing the surface round the sinks for a distance of two or three feet. I find from the Inspector's report that many have been done.

/cont.....

PAVING OF YARDS

A great number of the yards and lanes are at present either unpaved or at best only paved with cobble stones. In some of these there are dwelling houses mixed up with stables, cowsheds and their attendant middens; the consequence being that the rain and liquid manure penetrate into the soil and foundations of the houses, and render them damp and unhealthy.

HOUSE ACCOMMODATION

The house accommodation for the Working Classes still leaves much to be desired. The erection of workmen's dwellings behind Clayport is slowly progressing, and it is to be hoped will be finished during the coming season. Many more houses are required in the town before overcrowding can be thoroughly dealt with.

LODGING HOUSES

The erection of two Lodging Houses, one of which is registered, and the other I expect, will be by the time this report is read, will relieve the town of a good deal of responsibility, and enable the authorities to do away with the unlicensed Lodging Houses, and to deal with the worst cases of overcrowding that may occur.

HOUSES CLOSED

A house in the Angel Inn Yard has been condemned as unfit for habitation, and also a room in the Crown Inn Yard. Both have been closed.

HOUSES BUILT

Only about seven new houses have been built during the past year, or are in course of erection... The widening of the footpath on Bondgate Hill, and the making of a cart track hardly come under the heading of sanitary improvements, though undoubtedly of great benefit to the town.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

The Slaughter Houses have been inspected from time to time, and certain improvements would be beneficial. The necessity of cleanliness has been impressed upon the tenants, and I am glad to say that a great step has been made in this direction although there is still room for improvement. The number of boys who hang about the slaughter houses are a great annoyance to the tenants, to say nothing of the bad effect such sights must have upon them.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS

The attention of the Council is specially directed to the Dairies and Cowsheds. In many cases cows are kept in unsuitable places, the air-space required being in nearly every case insufficient, and the provision for the storage of milk are of a most meagre description.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT

This Act which came into force at the beginning of the year, enables the Council to deal with workshops and work places which have not sufficient air-space, nor necessary accommodation for employees; and which are not kept in such a state of cleanliness as may be necessary.

/contd.....

BAKEHOUSES

The bak. houses have received special attention, and were found clean; and with the exception of one, in accordance with the Act, which provides that on and after Jan. 1st, 1904, no underground bakehouse is to be permitted unless special provision for ventilation and lighting be made.

INFECTIOUS HOSPITAL

The Infectious Hospital requires certain alterations and improvements in view of the climate in which we live. The present open way from the wards to the Nurses' room and w.c.'s should be closed in, provision made for an adequate supply of hot water, and an efficient disinfecting apparatus provided.

PHTHISIS

In November I reported to the Council as to the infectious nature of Phthisis, and the Council gave their consent for the Inspector of Nuisances to disinfect any room where a death from that disease had occurred. My medical colleagues in the town have promised to give all assistance in their power in the voluntary notification of such cases.

MORTUARY

Perhaps I might here mention the need there is in Alnwick of a properly constructed Public Mortuary, not only for the disposal of any dead body that may be found and await a Coroner's Inquest, but also for the reception of the dead before interment. There are many families living in one or two rooms among whom the practice of keeping a dead body in the house for a considerable time before burial is the rule and not the exception. I may point out that there is a certain danger to Public Health in retaining a corpse in a crowded house until putrefaction commences. This danger becomes more apparent when the death happens to have taken place from an infectious disease. I am quite aware of the prejudices, and opposition, there would be to the removal of the dead from the home to the mortuary on the part of the very class of people who would benefit most by such an establishment, but still I consider it my duty in the interest of public health to mention the need there is for some provision of this kind.

DEATHS

During the year there have been 113 deaths, 19 of which occurred in the public institutions in the town. Of these, 44 were over the age of 60 and 21 under 1 year of age.

DEATH RATE

The annual death-rate is 16.82 per 1000. Although the death rate is higher than last year it is 3.3 below the average of the last ten years.

The causes of death as tabulated are as follows:-

Diarrhoea	.. 1	Diseases and Accidents)	
Phthisis	.. 10	of Parturition)	.. 1
Tubercular Diseases	.. 8	Heart Disease	.. 13
Cancer	.. 9	Accidents	.. 5
Bronchitis	.. 9	Brain Diseases	.. 6
Pneumonia	.. 9	Urinary System	.. 8
Alcoholism	.. 2	Digestive System	.. 11
Premature Birth	.. 1	All other causes	.. 20
		Total	113

/contd.....

All the deaths from Phthisis occurred in persons between the ages of 25 and 60. The Phthisis death-rate compares favourably with that of last year... The number of deaths of children under the age of 1 year (21) is higher than last year, but still 3.7 below the average of the last ten years.

BIRTHS

registered during the year numbered 174 - 81 males and 93 females, giving a birth-rate of 25.9 per 1000. The birth-rate is below the average of the last 10 years, the average rate being 27.6.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There have been during the year 22 cases of Infectious Disease notified, as follows:-

Smallpox	1	Erysipelas	3
Diphtheria	1	Scarlet Fever	17

none of these fortunately ended fatally.

The case of Smallpox was of a modified type, and occurred in a tramp admitted to the Workhouse. It fortunately did not spread, although we had reason to believe that the woman had been into the town before admission to the House. No cause could be assigned for the case of Diphtheria, but as one or two other cases had previously occurred in the immediate neighbourhood, attention was directed to the gully traps in the street... In most cases of Scarlatina not traceable to outside infection the drains have been examined, and in several cases have been found to be at fault.

The Inspector of Nuisances in 1902 reports under the following headings:-

- Total number of nuisances abated
- Number of water closets repaired
- Number limewashed, cleansed
- New syphonic cisterns in place of old ones
- Pan closets taken out and replaced by pedestals
- Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction.
- Drains relaid, repaired or otherwise improved
- Drains trapped by gully traps
- Drains flushed with hosepipe
- Drains smoke tested
- Rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease
- Miscellaneous nuisances arising from various causes

ANNUAL REPORT - 1972

Vital Statistics The mid-year estimate of the population of the town was 4,710 persons which represented a fall of 60 compared with the population enumerated at the Census in 1971. There was a small excess of births over deaths and so this fall is indicative of continued outward migration. Unlike most of the neighbouring districts Amble continues to register annually more births than deaths although the margin is diminishing.

During the year there were 71 births - 38 of these were males and 33 females. The crude birth rate was 15.1 per thousand population and the adjusted rate 17.2 per thousand. This is the lowest birth rate in recent records. In the 1960's the rate was always above that for England and Wales but in 1972 it closely approximated to it. In 1972 the birth rate in England and Wales was 14.8 per thousand.

There were 56 deaths - 26 males and 30 females. The crude death rate was 11.9 per thousand population and this compared with a rate for England and Wales of 12.1 per thousand. The adjusted death rate was 12.0 per thousand. There were no unexpected causes of death. Compared with the national incidence deaths from cancer were slightly lower and those from vascular disorders higher than would have been expected. Forty per cent of deaths occurred in persons aged 75 years or older and 68% in persons aged 65 years or older. There was one accidental death due to a mining incident and none due to motor vehicle accidents. Infant mortality was below the national rate there being one death of a child under one year of age due to acute bronchopneumonia.

Immunisation This was maintained at a high level during the year and the table shows the number of infants in the four districts who have received primary immunisations. Acceptance of rubella vaccination for adolescent girls was again higher than in the previous year. Measles vaccination of one-year-old children also continues to gain in acceptability but has not yet reached the level of other primary vaccination.

Infectious Diseases The numbers notified during the year were very few. One new case of pulmonary tuberculosis was notified posthumously in an elderly man and there were no associated cases among contacts. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis in an elderly woman.

Only two cases of measles occurred which was surprising because the neighbouring districts had sizeable epidemics during the second half of the year.

There was an unusual incident when three cases of psittacosis occurred in a family who kept a private aviary consisting mainly of parakeets and budgerigars. One budgerigar had unexpectedly died a short time previously. Two of the patients were quite ill. The condition was suspected but was positively confirmed retrospectively by serological examination. The birds were given a course of antibiotic treatment by a veterinary surgeon.

Ian G.P. Fraser

Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL STATISTICS

The area of the district was 1,258 acres.

The number of inhabited houses was 1,750
and the number of new houses completed
during the year was 32.

The estimated mid-year population was 4,710
and this figure was taken when calculating
the birth and death rate.

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	35	32	67
Illegitimate	3	1	4
Totals	38	33	71
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 of the population			15.1
Crude Birth Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1,14)			17.2
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			6.0

Stillbirths

Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			-
Total Live and Still Births			71

Infant Deaths (Deaths under one year)

Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	1	1

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	14
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	15
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-

Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	-
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate

Deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births	-
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Perinatal Mortality Rate

Stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births	-
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Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths

-

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births

-

DeathsMalesFemalesTotal

26

30

56

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the population

11.9

Crude Death Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor (1.01)

12.0

CAUSES OF DEATH

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	-	1	1
" " - Intestine	1	1	2
" " - Lung, Bronchus	3	-	3
" " - Breast	1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	-	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	8	5	13
Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	1	3
Cerebrovascular Disease	4	7	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	2	3	5
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	2	-	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	2	2
All Other Accidents	1	-	1
	<u>26</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>56</u>
Totals	26	30	56

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

Measles	2
Scarlet Fever	2
Tuberculosis	1

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65+	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Totals	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

IMMUNISATIONAlnwick U.D., Alnwick R.D., Amble U.D., Rothbury R.D.

(Population 27,840)

Disease	Primary Immunisation			Reinforcing Doses		
	Under 4	4-15	Total	Under 4	4-15	Total
Diphtheria	308	1	309	16	306	322
Whooping Cough	308	1	309	-	-	-
Tetanus	308	6	314	18	370	388
Polio	316	2	318	16	327	343
Measles	238	19	257	-	-	-
Rubella	-	206	206	-	-	-

There were 368 live births in the area during 1972 and the number of primary immunisations of children under 4 years of age have been expressed as percentages of this figure.

Diphtheria - 84%
 Whooping Cough - 84%
 Tetanus - 85%
 Polio - 86%
 Measles - 69%

B.C.G. Vaccinations against Tuberculosis

Alnwick U.D.	184
Alnwick R.D.	-
Amble U.D.	56
Rothbury R.D.	-
Total	240

Council Offices,

Amble

To The Chairman and Members of the Amble
Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1972.

The report is mainly statistical with occasional comments. The health conditions of the district remains good, there being no major serious problems affecting the health of the population.

Improvement grant applications increased considerably over previous years, there being 134 against 18 the previous year.

31 houses were provided by the Local Authority. This completed the houses required for the rehousing of the Radcliffe community.

Yours faithfully,

J.A. RODGETT

Surveyor and Public Health Inspector

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health Ian G.P. Fraser, M.B., Ch.B.,
D.P.H.

Public Officer of Health
Meat and Foods
Housing Officer
Surveyor

J.A. Rodgett, M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Surveyor

T. Walker

Caravan Sites Superintendent

W. Mavin

Clerk/Typist

Miss T. Hunn

Offices: Dilston Terrace, Amble

Telephone Amble 225

STATISTICS OF DISTRICT

Area in acres	1,258
Registrar General's estimate of the Resident Population	4,710
Rateable Value at 31st March 1972	£127,400
Product of Penny Rate (estimated)	£ 1,200
Number of inhabited houses	1,750
Number of Council-owned houses	558

New Houses completed During the year 1972

By Local Authority	31
By any other Housing Authority	-
By Private Persons	1

Action with regard to unfit housesClosing and Demolitions

1. Houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-
2. Houses demolished not in Clearance Areas	-
3. Houses closed and not demolished	-
4. Any other houses permanently discontinued as dwellings and not included in above	-

Repairs

Number of inspections	495
Statutory Notices	Nil

Works effected by informal action

Water closet cisterns repaired	101
Water closet soil pipes	3
Chimney stacks repaired	10
Demolition orders revoked after reconstruction	Nil
Houses in Clearance Areas still in use at end of year as temporary accommodation	Nil

Rent Act 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year and none are in force

Housing Act 1969

Applications for Qualification Certificates	5
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Improvement GrantsNo. of Separate Houses

Carried out by L.A.	3
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Discretionary Grants

(1) Applications submitted to Local Authority during the year	134
(2) Applications rejected	4
(3) Applications approved	130
(4) Approximate average grant per house	£500.50
(5) Total number of houses approved for grant in the area since the inception of the scheme	443
Tenanted properties	20
Owner/occupied	110

Standard Grants

15

During the YearTotal to Date

(1) No. of separate houses for which grants have been made	4	51
(2) No. of houses so provided with :-		
(a) bath or shower	-	-
(b) wash hand basin	2	2
(c) hot water supply	2	8
(d) water closet	2	47
(e) food store	-	-
(f) sink	2	44
(g) H. & C. water at (a) or (b)	2	2

FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

<u>Premises</u>	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>	<u>No. of Written Notices</u>	<u>No. of Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	2	2	-	-
2. Factories not incl. in (a) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	23	13	-	-
3. Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Auth. (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	25	15	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp. (4)	by H.M. Insp. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage/floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

There is one outworker within the Urban District.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKET STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS 1966

A number of food traders are operating travelling shops from premises within the district and inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Regulations are complied with.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Class of Premises	Premises Registered during the year	Registered Premises at End of year
Offices	-	10
Retail Shops	2	40
Wholesale shops and warehouses	-	1
Catering establishments	-	6
Fuel Storage depots	-	-
TOTALS	2	57

25 Inspections were carried out at the various premises during the year. No accidents were reported. No complaints were received and no contraventions found.

SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955Milk Supply

Samples were taken by the County Health Department, and of the samples taken all were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONSInspection and Supervision of Food Shops and Food Hygiene Regulations

Bakeries	2
Bakers' Shops	2
Butchers	3
Cafes	2
Confectioners	11
Fish and Chips	3
Greengrocers	1
Grocers	9
Public Houses and Clubs	11
Snack Bars	1
Wet Fish Shops	1

Poultry Inspections

There are no poultry premises within the district.

UNSOUND FOOD

(Examined and found to be unfit for human consumption)

Hind Quarters Beef	325 lbs.	
Ham	20 lbs.	
Corned Beef	52 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	
Sheep carcase	<u>Nil</u>	<u>397$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.</u>

Tinned Food

92 tins (assorted)

Frozen Food

Ice cream (various) 295 packs

Frozen Food (various) 161 packs

ICE CREAM

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the District.
15 premises are registered for the sale of pre-packed ice cream and all comply with the standards required.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

No animals were slaughtered within the district.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS 1958
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (PREVENTION OF CRUELTY) REGULATIONS 1961
FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

One Slaughterhouse is licensed. No slaughtering took place.

Slaughtermen - Licensing

12 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued during the year, one of which was issued subject to the slaughtering being carried out under supervision.

PETROLEUM (REGULATIONS) ACT 1928 & 1936

11 premises were re-licensed to keep petroleum spirit.
2 tank tests were carried out and one contravention (warning notice) was remedied, also one new tank fitted.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Household refuse continued to be lifted once per week from all properties and twice per week from trade premises. No charge is made for collection of trade refuse. All kinds of refuse is lifted and special visits are sometimes necessary to lift larger quantities. This is done in an effort to prevent people dumping their refuse on odd pieces of land.

Tipping continues in the opencast workings and the place for tipping was altered several times during the course of the year.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

Facilities are given to ratepayers free of charge to dispose of unwanted articles and materials - a charge is made for non-ratepayers. In some instances a charge is made when the work of disposal is carried out by the Council.

RODENT SCHEDULE

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1) Number of properties in District	2291	16
2) Total number of properties (incl. nearby premises) inspected following notification	58	2
(b) No. infested by		
(1) RATS	58	Nil
(2) MICE	35	Nil
3) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	10	-
(b) (1) RATS	62	16
(2) MICE	38	-

Rodent Control - Disinfestation

Properties, domestic, commercial and industrial continued to be treated for rats and mice free of charge, and in all treatments were carried out.

No evidence of infestation was encountered on sewer inspection.

Treatment for cockroaches and other insects were carried out at a number of properties, all of them being domestic premises except one.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The combined scheme for Amble and Warkworth is progressing.

The existing system continued to work satisfactorily.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT 1964

There are 2 scrap dealers registered with the Local Authority. None of the dealers have scrap yards within the district.

AGRICULTURE (S FETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT 1956

There are 16 agricultural holdings in the district and all conform to the standards required.

WATER SUPPLY

All premises within the district are on mains water supply. The Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company are the suppliers, and 12 samples, taken monthly, have proved satisfactory.

CARAVAN SITES ACT 1960/68

The Council-owned caravan site on the Links was further developed according to the accepted plan and Planning Consent conditions. The standards maintained are in the main higher than those laid down in the Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

No orders are in force in the district and no complaints were received regarding smoke nuisance or dark smoke emission.

Amble Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
RELATING TO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY DUTIES FOR THE YEAR 1972

SECTION 1 - STAFFTABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appoint.	Qualifications	Any other Appointments held
Dr. Ian G.P. Fraser	Medical Officer of Health	1st July 1967	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	Area Executive Medical Officer
J.A. Rodgett	Public Health Inspector	April 1962	Cert. Royal Sanitary Assoc. of Scotland M.A.P.H.I.	Surveyor

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer :- Area Health Office, Wagonway Road, Alnwick. Tel. Alnwick 2263 (Office)

SECTION 11 - AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING DISTRICT DURING THE YEARTABLE B

Ships from	No.	Tonnage	No. inspected by P.H.I.	No. of ships reported as having had during the voyage infectious disease on board
Foreign Ports	-	-	Nil	Nil
Coastwise	41	19,280	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	41	19,280	Nil	Nil

SECTION 111 - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING YEAR

Passenger Traffic	(Number of passengers inwards	- Nil
	(Number of passengers outwards	- Nil
Cargo Traffic	(Principal Imports	- Nil
	(Principal Exports	Whinstone
Principal Ports from which ships arrive	-	East Coasts ports

Section IV - Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic.

Section V - Water Supply

Newcastle & Gateshead Water Company

Section VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations

1. The Epidemiological Report of the World Health Organisation is received by the M. O. H. and a copy forwarded to the Customs Officer who receives the declarations of health coming from ports other than excepted Ports. These are then forwarded to the M. O. H.

2. Radio Messages

Link-up radio telephone through radio Station Cullercoats to ships.

3. Notification otherwise than by radio

Signals received by Coast Guard and communicated by telephone to Harbour Master's Office.

4. Mooring Stations

Should any infectious disease exist on board, the ship is moored to the west jetty and quarantined until the proper steps are taken.

5. Arrangements for :-(a) Hospital accommodation for Infectious Diseases

Isolation for infectious diseases would be provided in Walker Gate Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts

Surveillance and follow-up of contacts is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspector.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles

Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles are carried out when required under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

Section V11 - Smallpox

(1) Smallpox cases would be sent by Ambulance to Langley Park Hospital, County Durham. Telephone: Langley Park 214.

(2) Transport would be by ambulance from the Durham County Council Ambulance Service.

(3) Smallpox Consultant Available

Dr. W. Minns, Deputy County Medical Officer, County Hall, Newcastle.

Section V111 - Venereal Disease

Available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment for venereal diseases at :-

General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne

Section 1X - Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseasesTABLE D

No cases of infectious diseases were reported as having occurred on vessels during the voyage.

Section X - Observations on occurrence of Malaria

No cases of malaria have been reported.

Section X1 - Measures against ships suspected of infection with Plague

No cases of suspected Plague have been reported.

Section X11 - Measures against rodents

As Amble is not a designated approved Port, this section regarding de-ratting certificates does not apply.

Section X111 - Inspection of ships

No ships were inspected.

Section XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

The port is not approved for the landing of aliens.

Section XV1 - Miscellaneous

The Council own a mortuary which is utilised in making arrangements for the interment of the dead.

